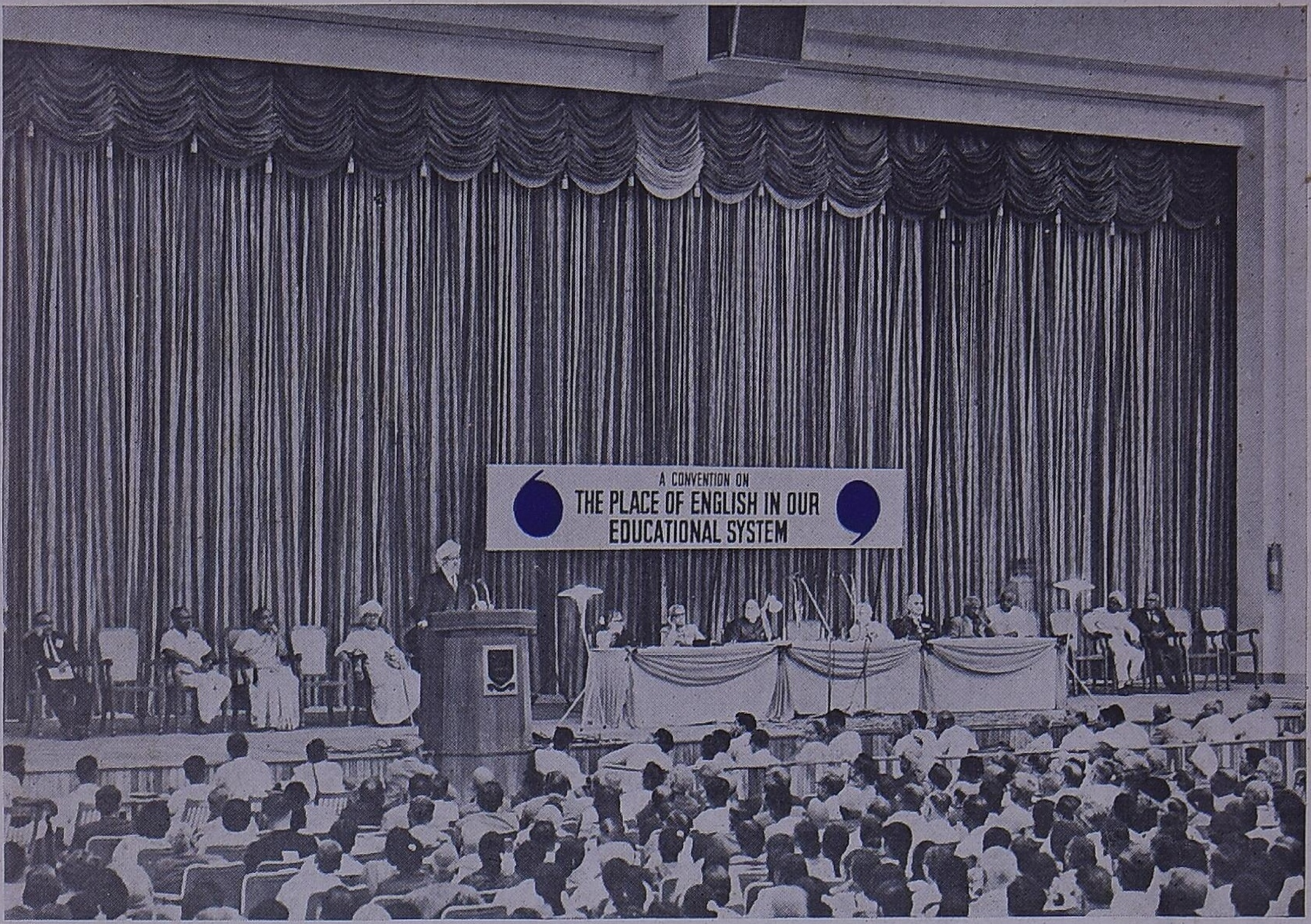
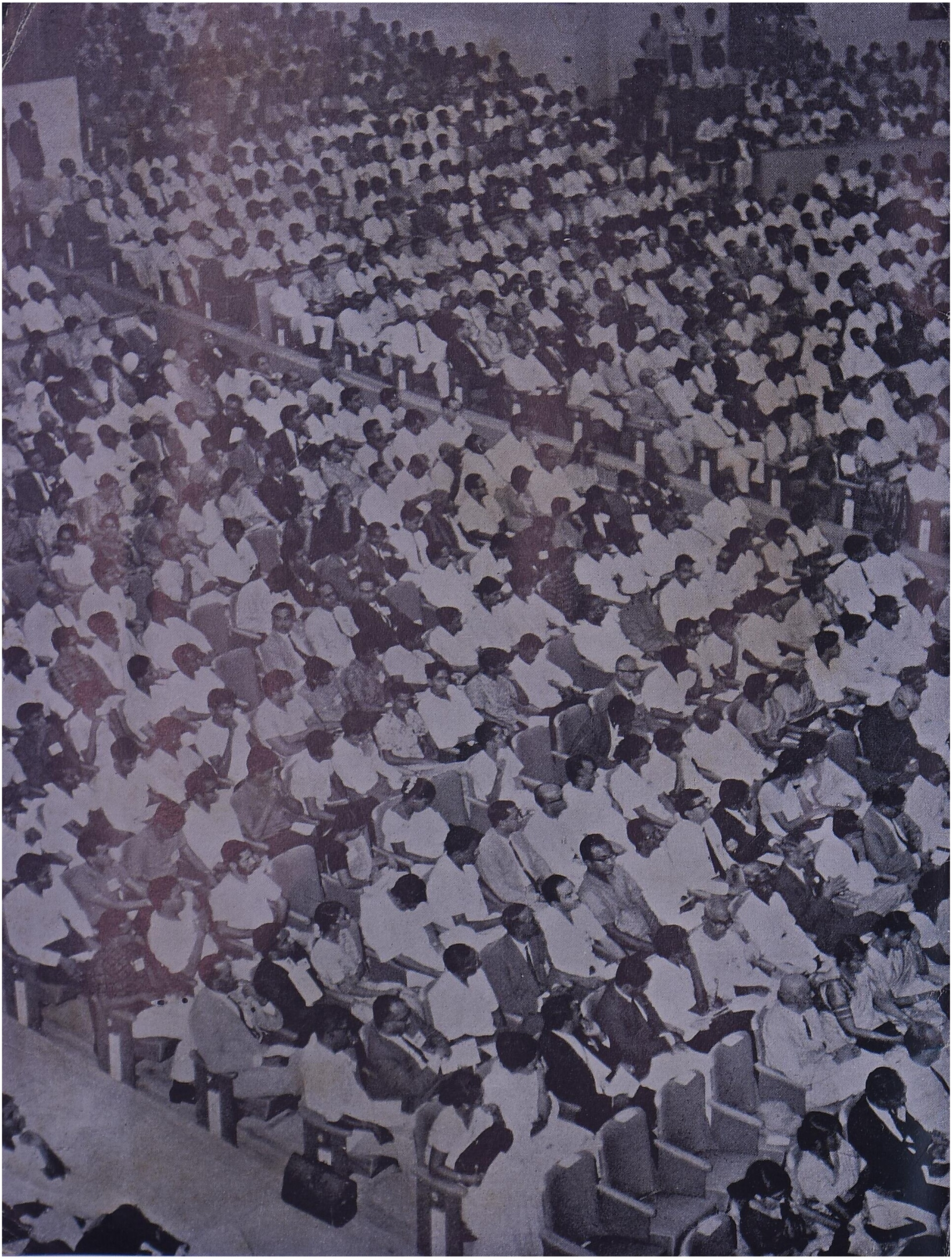
Resolutions



adopted by the Convention on the Place of English in our Educational System

AT THE CENTENARY AUDITORIUM
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS, MADRAS
NOVEMBER 4 & 5, 1967



THE CONVENTION
—its Objects and its Resolution

In the context of a medley of divergent views in our country on the language issue, a two-day Convention on 'The Place of English in our Educational System' was organised by a Committee of prominent educationists, administrators and businessmen of Madras under the Chairmanship of Dr. Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, and was inaugurated at the University Centenary Auditorium, Madras, on November 4, by Sri K. Subba Rao, Retired Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India.

The objects of the Convention were:

1. To promote good and adequate knowledge of the English language at all levels of education in general,
2. To emphasize the imperative need of such knowledge in regard to law, science, medicine, engineering and technology, commerce and business management and humanities,
3. To promote a good knowledge of the regional language so as to make it utilisable to the largest extent possible in the educational system of the country,
4. And so to make the students and citizens capable of following the progressive thoughts in the country and in the outside world by their knowledge of both languages.

After carefully hearing the arguments and opinions put forth by the speakers, the delegates constituted themselves into panels and discussed in detail the place of English in the Educational System in the respective subjects and as it affected their responsibilities. The panels were organised under the following subjects:

Science

Law

Medicine

Engineering and Technology

Commerce and Industry

Humanities

Principals and Professors

Headmasters and Headmistresses

Parents

Students

The panels, after due deliberations, submitted their resolutions to the Convention in the afternoon of Sunday, November 5; put to vote, they were acclaimed and adopted unanimously.

Flowing from the Panel Resolutions, the Convention adopted the following MAIN RESOLUTION :

"This Convention after considering the reports of the Panels and approving them generally resolves to urge upon the Legislatures, Governments and Universities that the role of English being of such fundamental importance for maintenance of standards both at the secondary and tertiary levels for communication in the national as well as the international spheres, no steps should be spared to strengthen the mastery of English and that every use should be made of English for the purpose of helping in the development of India's regional languages so as to enable them to deal adequately with all aspects of modern knowledge".

THE SPEAKERS AT THE CONVENTION

1. Dr. Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar
2. Sri K. Subba Rao
3. Bharat Ratna Sri C. Rajagopalachari
4. Dr. Sir Chintaman D. Deshmukh
5. Pandit Hridaya Nath Kunzru
6. Hon'ble Thiru V. R. Nedunchezian, *Minister for Education and Industries, Government of Madras*
7. Smt. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya
8. Rajah Sir M. A. Muthiah Chettiar
9. Sri Frank Anthony, M. P.
10. Sri A. E. T. Barrow, M. P.
11. Prof. M. Ruthnaswamy
12. Sri P. Kodanda Rao
13. Sri S. Narayanaswami
14. Sri D. C. Kothari
15. Sri M. V. Arunachalam
16. Dr. M. Santhosham, M.P.
17. Sri R. M. Seshadri
18. Sri K. P. Mathews
19. Sri V. T. Sreenivasan
20. Sri K. M. Balasubramaniam (Thiruvachakamani)
21. Sri S. K. Raja
22. Sri T. R. Janarthanan—*Student*
23. Kumari Durga Kidao—*Student*
24. Kumari Uma Ramachandran—*Student*
25. Sri Mahomed Yahaya—*Student*

Smt. Vijayalakshmi Pandit was present at the Convention by special invitation.

PANELS

Subject	*Chairman*
Science	Dr. T. S. Sadasivan
Law	Padma Bhushan Sri K. Balasubramanya Iyer
Medicine and Veterinary Science	Dr. R. G. Krishnan
Engineering and Technology	Sri N. Govindaraja Iyengar
Commerce and Industry	Sri P. Brahmayya
Humanities	Dr. T. M. P. Mahadevan
Principals and Professors	Dr. Chandran D. S. Devanesan
Headmasters and Headmistresses	Sri S. Narasimhan
Parents	Sri R. M. Seshadri
Students	Sri G. A. Dharmarajan

Panel on

SCIENCE

Resolutions adopted by the Convention

Chairman: Dr. T. S. Sadasivan, M.Sc., F.N.I., F.B.S.
Director, Centre for Advance Study in Botany, University of Madras, Madras

The Panel on Science discussed the need and desirability of using English at the various levels of education AND RESOLVED THAT:

1. At the High School stage, English should continue as one of the media of instruction and there should be an increased number of schools offering instruction in this language so that children/parents wanting to choose this medium are free to do so. Alongside with the regional language, teaching of English should be strengthened at all age levels. Newer and better methods of teaching English and introducing to the young minds the history of science as reading material for this purpose should be adopted. This will increase their comprehension of modern science at higher levels. If this is not done sufficiently early, the student will be at a disadvantage at all higher levels.

2. At the Pre-University level, if the student has to continue to benefit from the knowledge already gained in school and consolidate on it, it is necessary to use English as the medium of instruction at this level also. It is well to remember that the Pre-University Course holds the key to training either in the pure sciences or in the many applied sciences.

3. At the B.Sc. level, the student is expected to study modern treatises and text-books in the English language in which there is ample reading material to choose from. It would, therefore, be difficult to replace these fast-moving currents of knowledge with books in the regional languages.

4. In view of the very rapid output of scientific literature which is mostly in English, we recommend the retention of English as the medium at the Masters' level.

5. Scientific research is essentially international. Having acquired through the years a mastery of the English language which has helped us to hold our own in the world of science, it is not in our interests to throw away this advantage. Indeed, it should be our endeavour to strengthen our position still further and zealously guard our scientific interests. This is inextricably linked up with the progress of our country in all phases. In fact, English has come to stay as an international vehicle of thought among scientists. For, the retention of English will help the free movement of scientists within India and internationally.

6. The many National Laboratories, Indian Institutes in Engineering, Technology, Medicine and Agriculture and the Atomic Energy Establishment engaged in research activities, in which University men of Science are interested and involved, make it necessary to have a common language of communication. The place of English in this interchange of ideas and exchange of personnel between these Institutes is obvious. Many national and international symposia held in India will not be meaningful if we were to lose touch with this international medium of science.

7. Indian scientific journals find a place in international libraries and are widely read, quoted and quickly abstracted largely because of the contributions written in English. At a time when editors of our journals are even contemplating giving a summary in German, French or Russian,

it would cut at the very root of the problem of dissemination of results of scientific researches in the country and place in jeopardy the future global impact of our scientific achievements and discoveries.

8. Research theses in scientific subjects at the doctoral level must continue to be in English as national and international evaluation by specialists would become impossible if any attempt is made to change the existing system. In many other non-English speaking countries, a number of their doctoral theses are written in English as they are anxious to maintain their standards of evaluation by consulting specialists abroad.

We, therefore, recommend the retention of English as a medium for Science teaching at all levels of research.

Panel on LAW

Resolutions adopted by the Convention

Chairman : Padma Bhushan Sri K. Balasubramanya Iyer, B.A., B.L., M.L.C.

Senate and Syndicate Member, University of Madras; President, Sanskrit Education Society, Madras; Secretary, Tamil Valarchi Kazhagam (Tamil Development Society), Madras

The Panel consisting of members of the legal profession and professors of law colleges discussed the place of English in courts of law and in the system of legal education. The Panel considered the resolutions passed by the Advocates Association of Madras in this connection. After considering all aspects of the question, the Panel adopted the following resolutions.

Resolutions

1. So far as proceedings, judgments, decrees and orders of the Supreme Court are concerned, English should be the language used as per provisions of the present Article 348(1). With regard to the language of the High Courts, so far as judgments, decrees and orders of the courts are concerned, English should be used as the language of these and also generally in the proceedings before the High Courts.

2. So far as proceedings of the subordinate courts are concerned, in criminal cases and the proceedings in industrial and labour tribunals, the regional language may be used. But as regards judgments, decrees and orders of these courts, English should continue to be the language used, especially taking into consideration the fact that these judgments should accurately embody the opinions and conclusions of the judge in regard to the dispute before him.

3. So far as legal education is concerned, English should continue to be used as the medium of instruction. Law being a post-graduate study, it is necessary that instruction should be imparted accurately in the language in which the text-books have been written. In addition to the lectures in the colleges, the students are expected to have access to the reference books themselves to get accurate and comprehensive knowledge of law.

4. The subject of international law has become more and more complicated. We are now in the space age. The world has shrunk in dimensions and has become inter-dependent in different fields. New international and interplanetary problems will crop up; private and public International Law has to be strengthened. International Law depends upon the vitality of all the National Laws and the ability and equipment of the lawyer. The importance of a State in the international sphere, to some extent, depends upon its contribution to International Law. All this makes it essential that English should be studied to a high standard.

In view of these circumstances, English should continue to be the medium of instruction in the law colleges. As the judiciary is an all-India one, it is also necessary that law reports should be in English so that the decisions of one court may be read usefully by the judges of the other High Courts.

Appendix

Copy of the resolutions passed by the General Body of the Madras Advocates Association held on 13th September 1967:

1. This Association calls upon the Government of India and the State Government to continue the use of English as official language and to stop implementing any hasty steps to introduce Hindi in the Supreme Court, Hindi or regional language in the High Courts and considers that it is essential that the medium of instruction of higher education in the country should be in English.
2. This Association further resolves that in respect of use of language in the Subordinate Courts and Tribunals *status quo* should be preserved.
3. This Association further views with serious alarm the hasty steps taken to replace English by Hindi or regional language and considers that such replacement will lead to Balkanization of India and prove derogatory to the provisions of the relevant sections of the Constitution relating to the all-India Judiciary and an all-India Bar.
4. Resolved to convey the copies of these resolutions to the President of India, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Home Minister, Chief Minister of Madras, Law Minister, the Press and All-India Radio.

Panel on

MEDICINE & VETERINARY SCIENCE

Resolutions adopted by the Convention

Chairman : Dr. R. G. Krishnan, F.R.C.S.
Retd. Dean, Madras Medical College, Madras

This Panel consisting of the members of the medical and veterinary profession including the staff of medical colleges, specialists and general practitioners, sponsored and adopted the following resolutions:

Resolutions

1. In the best interests of the general public and for the safeguarding of their health, it is essential that medical and veterinary education should continue to be imparted

in English (an international language) in view of the many important discoveries and developments that are taking place rapidly both in the preventive and curative medicine. It is necessary for the progress of this country that every effort should be made for the members of the medical profession to keep in close touch with members of the profession in other countries to enable them to assimilate recent advances and techniques which are being followed in other centres of medical education.

2. The idea of translation from foreign languages into any of the regional languages of this country will not advance the knowledge of modern medicine in view of the many advances that are rapidly taking place in the medical sciences and the change in the whole outlook of certain aspects of applied medical science. Any such rendering of modern scientific books of medicine can be of use only if the author can write a text-book in medicine himself and render it in the regional language so that, from time to time, he will be in a position to revise his text with the advances made. An attempt was made in the recent past in Hyderabad to conduct the entire medical college course of instructions in Urdu; and the entire scheme had to be given up as it was found to be impracticable and useless in every way.

3. The immobilisation of medical graduates and teachers from one State to another due to their being compulsorily taught only in the regional language will deprive them of the opportunities of being in touch with medical personnel in other parts of India.

4. Today medical science, veterinary science, or for that matter, any professional scientific subject is not learnt through books, but largely through journals and periodicals that are being published in very large numbers, and by personal contacts. If these periodicals and journals are not studied in the language in which they are printed, the medical practitioner will be completely out of date in regard to practice of medicine and will therefore not be in a position to serve the community as effectively as it ought to be done. At present, a large number of cultural scholars from countries like Ceylon, Burma, Malaysia and East Africa join our medical colleges on account of English being the teaching medium. This leadership and contact amongst the Afro-Asian countries should not be lost. Indian Medical Association, which has a membership of 30,000, has passed a resolution that English should continue as the medium of instruction in all Medical Colleges. The State branches also have passed similar resolutions.

5. The longevity in this country and the freedom from diseases enjoyed by the public are due in a large measure to the profession being in a position to assimilate and contribute to the latest advances in medicine and other sciences and to utilise that knowledge for the relief of suffering and for the better care of the health of the public. Any change in regard to the policy hitherto followed of utilising English (an international language) in the teaching institutions in the faculty of medicine will prove disastrous to the public and the country.

6. Medical science is fast growing and the advances made every day in different parts of the world are immediately available in the English language. If the medical men of this country are compelled to the predicament of waiting for the translations of the abundant fast moving literature, their knowledge in this country will be trailing far behind their colleagues in the rest of the world and the loser will be the common man. To aid the medical men to keep themselves up-to-date in their knowledge and find them to be of service to the common man, to facilitate their participation in international medical research conferences, to maintain the present Afro-Asian leadership in the matter of providing the highest standard of under-

graduate and post-graduate medical education and to make available the services of the best talents of one State to the patients of another State. Education in Medical Colleges should be English and to aid this the entire system of education should be so planned that when a student enters the medical college he is at no disadvantage and has already been got ready to read and understand scientific books in English and to express his ideas unhesitatingly in that language.

Panel on ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

Resolutions adopted by the Convention

Chairman : Dewan Bahadur N. Govindaraja Iyengar, B.A., B.E. (Hons)., M.I.E. (Ind).

Retd. Chief Engineer, P.W.D., Madras State
Retd. Chairman, Union Public Service Commission

After a detailed discussion on the role of English in our educational system with special reference to science, engineering and Technology, the Panel on Engineering and technology sponsored and adopted the following resolutions:

Resolutions

1. Considering that English has been in use throughout India for over a century, and

   bearing in mind that English is the most important and widely used modern language in the world, especially in science, engineering and technology,

   this Convention considers that for promoting rapidly the progress and well-being of our country, and in order

   that our countrymen may derive the fullest advantage of modern advances in science and technology and their applications,

   it is imperative that the use of English should be continued and fostered in education at all levels.

2. That, to achieve the objective of Resolution 1, this Convention recommends that the study of English be made compulsory from a very early stage, so that the student at the high school leaving stage will be sufficiently proficient in the use of English to enable him to proceed to higher studies in science, engineering and technology, if he so desires.

3. That for education in science, engineering and technology at the University stage, English should be the medium of instruction.

4. That post-graduate courses and research in science, engineering and technology should continue to be in English.

5. (*a*) That in order to popularise the advances in science, engineering and technology, every effort be made to develop a technical vocabulary common to all regional languages.

   (*b*) That in doing so, internationally accepted terms, numerals, nomenclatures, symbols and notations be adopted.

Panel on

COMMERCE & INDUSTRY

Resolution adopted by the Convention

Chairman : Sri P. Brahmayya

Director of the State Bank of India and the President of the Board of Directors, Madras Circle ; Past President, Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, New Delhi ; Past President, Andhra Chamber of Commerce, Madras

It was the unanimous view of the Panel that English must continue in our educational system in the interests of trade and commerce, keeping step with the progress of industrial and economic development. This calls for a positive effort in strengthening the knowledge of English in schools, colleges and the post-graduate institutions. Any policy to discontinue English will be disastrous, as it will not only hamper our development but also retard our growth by many, many decades.

Resolution

IT IS RESOLVED that English must continue in our educational system with an added vigour, for technical and management know-how, for inter-State commerce, for international trade and exports and, in short, for our economic survival. We are in no position to try experiments with a new language, prejudicial to our national interest.

Panel on

HUMANITIES

Resolutions adopted by the Convention

Chairman : Dr. T. M. P. Mahadevan, M.A., Ph.D.

Director, Centre for Advance Study in Philosophy, University of Madras, Madras

RESOLUTIONS passed by the Panel on Humanities are as follows:

1. A good and adequate knowledge of English is as indispensable for the various humanistic disciplines as it is for scientific and technological subjects. Resolved, therefore, to recommend that proper steps be taken to ensure that students at all levels of education acquire the proficiency in English needed for access to the extensive literature available on the humanistic disciplines.

2. We recognise that the medium of instruction upto the School Final class, as at present, is mostly the regional language. In view of the fall in the standard of English at all levels of school education, resolved to recommend that effective provision is made for strengthening the teaching of English in the schools.

3. While recognising that the regional language would, in course of time, become the medium of instruction at the undergraduate levels in the Humanities, it

should be emphasised that an adequate number of standard books is not at present available. Resolved to recommend, therefore, that the change-over to the regional language medium be phased, and that more organised effort be made towards the preparation of suitable books in the regional language.

4. In view of the fact that there will always be students who would opt for the English medium, resolved to recommend that provision be made for teaching the Humanities subjects in the medium of English also.

5. Resolved that English shall remain as the medium of instruction at the post-graduate levels of teaching and research in view of the fact that most books and journals of advanced learning are available in the English language.

Panel of PRINCIPALS & PROFESSORS

Resolutions adopted by the Convention

Chairman : Dr. Chandran D. S. Devanesan, Ph.D.
Principal, Madras Christian College, Tambaram

The suitability of a language as a medium of instruction at the collegiate and university level should be defined in terms of the basic objectives of a national system of education. The medium of education should be a language with a sufficient degree of depth, content and flexibility to enable the country to provide its students, especially at the higher levels, with the type of education which will strengthen our national goals.

Resolutions

IT IS RESOLVED that the continuance of English is essential for the achievement of the following goals of our national system of education.

1. To transmit a knowledge of the historical and cultural heritage of our country to the younger generation in such a manner as to unify and integrate the country.

2. To provide the type of education which will transmit the skills and technical knowledge required to further the planned transformation of the country through scientific agriculture and industrialisation.

3. To train young people as good citizens and leaders who will contribute to the welfare of the people and the development of a democratic society and State as skilled workers, professional men, administrators and politicians.

4. To enable our young people to take an intelligent interest in international affairs in an age of growing inter-dependence and space travel. It is particularly necessary that the system of higher education should train men for our foreign and diplomatic services and for participation in international bodies and agencies of various kinds which form part of a growing international community.

Explanations

1. An examination of these broadly stated aims of our system of education will show that the continuance of English is essential for their achievement. We are convinced that English should be strengthened at the High School level. We are also convinced that any attempts to replace English at the higher levels of education by the regional languages will not only result in a further deterioration in standards but also lead to disunity and a strengthening of centrifugal and fissiparous tendencies which are already doing harm to our country.

2. Scientific knowledge is now developing at such a rapid rate that it has to be described in terms of an explosion. This being the case, it is evident that it will be impossible for our colleges and universities to keep pace with expanding knowledge through a cumbersome, slow and expensive process of translating books into regional languages and that too without a satisfactory agreement about the use of common technical terms. We must also point out that, apart from the rapid obsolescence of text books which will frustrate the method of translation, a great deal of modern knowledge comes through journals and periodicals and it will be an impossible task to translate them repidly enough.

   Instead of this laborious and unsatisfactory process of translation it will be far more sensible to utilize the money to strengthen the knowledge of English at the High School and College levels so that instead of reading one translation a student may have access to the storehouse of modern knowledge itself. Further, the money could also be used well by allowing a liberal import of scientific, technical and cultural books and journals. It is obvious that the continued use of English will enable us to try to keep pace with our twentieth century world.

3. The development of professional and scientific knowledge today is an international enterprise. To do away with English would be to hinder and limit the participation of Indian scholars and scientists in that world-wide enterprise.

4. We may also point out that English enables students and professors to quickly learn other foreign languages also in their search for knowledge apart from itself being the key to more than one country or one culture.

5. Today there is a world-wide community of scholars and scientists and their means of communication is English. From Japan in the Far East to Latin America in the West there is an urge and a desire to study English and it has been made compulsory in the educational systems of numerous countries around the world. In our country English is no longer a foreign language and it will not be sensible on our part to throw away one of our most valuable national assets.

6. Thanks to tremendous advances in the means of communication we are in an era of mobility of students and professors such as has not been witnessed before in the history of mankind. If this geographical mobility has been made possible by technology, its intellectual mobility has been made possible by the wide-spread knowledge of English. We must view our own educational needs against this larger background. The positive values of the continuance of English from this point of view are threefold:

   (*a*) The use of English in our Colleges and Universities assists the migration of students and scholars from one region to another and plays a part in the emotional and national integration of our country.

   (*b*) The use of English enables our students and Professors to study in or visit Universities and Colleges around the world. It is a process which greatly helps the development of our country.

   (*c*) The use of English enables us to welcome students and professors from

overseas into our midst. All great educational centres have always attracted scholars from other lands. To do away with English would severely restrict and limit the possibilities of such fruitful, scholarly, scientific and intellectual exchange.

We believe that English continues to have a useful and creative function in our further growth and development and that therefore, it is in our own interest and the interest of future generations to see that it continues to play its unifying and revitalising role in our educational system.

Panel of HEADMASTERS AND HEADMISTRESSES

Resolutions adopted by the Convention

Chairman : Sri S. Narasimhan, B.A., L.T.

President of the Headmasters' Association, Madras State ; Head Master, M.Ct. Muthiah Chettiar's High School, Madras

With a view to strengthening teaching of English in secondary schools and to enable our children to cope with the English medium for the higher studies, the following resolutionsw ere adopted.

Resolutions

1. English must be retained as a language of study and must find a prominent place in the curriculum of schools from III standard onwards.

2. The methodology of teaching English must undergo a vast change from that obtaining more today. The structural approach through a controlled vocabulary should be confined to Standards IV to VIII and free English with wider vocabularies should be introduced in Standards IX, X and XI.

3. English must be taught in Primary Schools by Senior Secondary Grade teachers who have gained experience and competence; in Lower Standards of High Schools, by trained graduate teachers and in High Schools preferably by teachers who have studied English intensively and received special training in teaching English.

4. English may be the medium of instruction for elective subjects whenever and wherever there is demand for such teaching.

5. English medium classes in our ordinary Secondary Schools must continue and increase with the demand for it. Schools should have the freedom to open English medium sections.

6. Advanced English may be included as an alternative under Part II of the language scheme.

Panel of

PARENTS

Chairman : Sri R. M. Seshadri, I.C.S. (Rtd.), M.L.C.

Resolutions adopted by the Convention

The Parents' Panel considers that the basic right of choosing subjects of study and proper medium of instruction for their children belongs to the parents and to none others. Keeping this in the forefront, the panel proceeds to set out herein its considered views and recommendations.

Resolutions

1. The progress and prosperity of the nation depends primarily on her young men and women attaining the highest international standards in all subjects, particularly in technology and techniques.

2. As the English language is indubitably the world language in science, technology, medicine, engineering and law, the objective aforesaid cannot be achieved, except by continuing English as the medium of instruction in these and other specialised fields.

3. At the level of the Pre-University and above, the medium of instruction for science, technology, law, medicine, engineering and other specialised fields should be English and its substitution by any regional language will do great damage to the nation as a whole, besides inflicting irreparable harm on the younger generation.

4. At the aforesaid levels—Pre-University and above—in respect of subjects like humanities, commerce and business management, this panel feels that the medium of instruction should be optional, mothertongue or English, but English should be retained as one of such optional media so that students who wish to study these subjects in English be enabled to do so.

5. At levels below, viz., the Pre-University level and down to the III Standard, the medium of instruction be optional, mother tongue or English, for all subjects and there shall be no compulsion direct or indirect to deviate from this.

6. This panel expresses appreciation of the directive of the Government of Madras that English be taught as a compulsory subject from the III Standard upwards and recommends that this be adopted all over India.

7. English words and expressions that are in familiar usage and are well known should be retained as such in the regional languages, without strange and strained translations; this panel is confident that the vitality of these languages is such that they can easily assimilate these words and expressions unto themselves.

This panel feels strongly that it is the right and the duty of parents to ensure for the next generation the rich benefits which English language alone can confer by way of:

(*a*) consolidation of the unity and preservation of integrity of India as one whole;

(*b*) affording full opportunities for our sons and daughters to take their rightful places in the International arena and in particular in International Organisations;

(*c*) securing the largest scope and choice in careers and professions in national and international spheres.

This panel further recommends that a standing committee of this Convention be constituted with a sub-committee of parents in order to follow up the resolutions of this Convention and in particular the resolutions passed by this parents' panel.

Panel of STUDENTS

Chairman : Sri G. A. Dharmarajan, M.A. (Oxon).

Resolutions adopted by the Convention

The largely represented Students' Panel made a thorough analysis of the subject with two principles in mind:

1. The perspective on "Tomorrow" to evolve into a great society based on traditions of love, tolerance and comradeship.
2. The world of opportunities in their student life and for future careers.

The Resolution adopted by the Panel was as follows:

"We, the Student Delegates of this Convention, have deliberated in our Panels and have given our sincerest and fullest thoughts on this subject. We have come to the unanimous and firm conclusion that we should most DEFINITELY retain English as the medium of instruction. We also desire that the teaching of English be strengthened at all levels of Education."

The above Resolution was framed in the context of the students' findings on every aspect of the problem. The main points were as follows:

1. *Community Life in College Campus :*

   "Our campus life is a mingling of students from various parts of the country as well as foreign students from as many as twenty-two countries. Are we to lose this precious opportunity of campus life by jettisoning English ?"

2. *Students' Clubs :*

   "There is a joy, a utility, in students' clubs and activities. Many of the clubs are affiliated to world student clubs. Are we to be cut off from them ?"

3. *Leadership :*

   "India has led before and it will lead again. Can we think of training for leadership without a good command of English ?"

4. *Commerce :*

   "Would not our scope for careers be considerably abridged if we abandon English ? Would we have sold so much at the EXPO 1967, if we spoke anything except English across the counter at Montreal ?"

5. *Scholarships :*

   "Where could we find nearly 4,500 opportunities for scholarships for higher studies except in the English-speaking world ?"

6. *Travel and Migration :*

" Has not the mobility of Indians increased because of our English education ? Do not everyone of us wish to travel and, if so, is not English our real travel guide on our journey ? "

7. *All-India Administrative Services :*

" It is better to abandon all the All-India services than to stifle them into a comical scarecrow with a babel of tongues."

8. *Sharing in a Great Society :*

" Are we to be denied our right to share in the great society of youth all over the world by throwing away our only asset in this field of communication with them ? "

9. *Social Services :*

" Are we to say good-bye and pack off the selfless workers in this field who are coming so far away from their homes to help us ? "

10. *Sports :*

" The sporting map of India is impressive in cricket, hockey and football. We are world champions in Hockey and are going up to the top in Tennis where Madras had led. Sports are so much linked with English that it is difficult to think, for example, of cricket without English."

11. *Professional Societies and Learned Societies :*

" Should we have no more F.R.S., F.R.C.S., F.R.E.S., and other such international fraternities to top quality ? "

12. *Training, Apprenticeships, Special Courses, Refresher Courses :*

" Are we to abandon the world of opportunities for specialised training in advanced countries abroad ? Are we to end the All-India special courses and summer schools by abandoning English ? "

13. *Technical Education :*

" Do we want to be engineers or technologists permanently locked up without mobility ? "

14. *Journalism :*

" Are we to be ungrateful to the important role of English journalism in obtaining our freedom? Do we not catch the ear of the world instantly with our English journalism ? "

15. *Law :*

" Justice could not wait for the translator to finish his job of translating all the law books. The clients would already be dead then."

16. *Research in Humanities :*

" What value judgement, what analysis and what intimacy with subtle nuances of modern thought could we have if we abandon English and wait at the doorstep of the translator ? "

17. *Libraries :*

" In our libraries we have more than 90% of books in English. These libraries which feed both the students and the teachers would become empty shelves if we abandon English. Shall we make a bonfire of them as at Carthage ? "

18. *Science and Technology :*

" After building up at vast expense the scientific laboratories all over the country, do we not look comical taking all this down brick by brick ? Far from taking part in the preserving deeds of Vishnu,

are we to change our roles to the destructive deeds of an Asura ? "

19. *Teaching :*

" Are we to be so immobile as to be stuck in the neighbourhood of our birth, go to neighourhood school, attend a neighbourhood college, teach in a neighbourhood school and be cremated in a neighbourhood crematorium ? "

20. *Literature :*

" Shakespeare, Milton and the whole lot of English authors were the first members of Aid India Club."

Hoe & Co., Madras